

Two to One!

The POST-DISPATCH sells, in St. Louis and suburbs every day, in round figures, TWICE as many newspapers as the Globe-Democrat.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

NIGHT
EDITION

VOL. 71. NO. 9.

ST. LOUIS, MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1918—14 PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS

BRITISH PENETRATE HINDENBURG LINE AT VITAL POINT

10,500 Turn Out in Great Labor Day Parade Despite Rain

654 CASUALTIES IN ARMY INCLUDE 88 KILLED IN ACTION

Twenty-five Died of Wounds, 10 of Disease; 112 Are Missing and 419 Others Are Reported Wounded.

NEW TOTAL FOR ARMY OF 23,734

Three Marines Are Reported Killed, One Dead of Wounds, One Taken Prisoner and 18 Others Wounded.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Today's official army casualty list shows 88 killed in action, 25 died of wounds, 10 died of disease, 112 are missing and 419 others are reported wounded.

As reported with the parades of former years, the absence of signs was noticeable. "Unfair" banners, notifying union members not to trade with certain firms or buy certain makers of goods, were almost wholly absent.

But for the rain the parade would probably have been the largest ever

seen at St. Louis unions. While many are absent in the national service, as shown by the thickly dotted service flags, greater interest was shown this year by those who remained, and several new groups of workers, unionized in the past year, were represented for the first time. Among these were the street car men, city firemen, tobacco workers and railroad clerks.

Labor day was observed by the closing of banks, courts, large stores and public offices. The day of the day of mail was made, and the postoffice and its central station remained open. In the afternoon a union picnic began at Forest Park Highlands, where Congressman Meeker was scheduled to make the principal speech.

The assemblage place, on Twelfth street, was canopied with umbrellas at 9 o'clock, the time set for starting. When the heaviest bursts of rain came, many of the men sought shelter in doorways, in the houses of brewery workers, who kept their lines almost unbroken. Many of them are middle aged. The brewery workers did not march in last year's parade, but today their representation was one of the largest.

Bands Play in Rain.

Tales of "calling it off" were discounted by the army marshal, J. W. Williams, and his aids, who rode about on horseback, unprotected from the rain, their white shirts and sashes dripping, and urged the men not to go home, but to stick for the march. The aids were F. A. Helle, P. J. Morris, Joseph Hauser, T. E. Ehlenbeck and J. P. O'Connor.

A good example was also furnished by the union musicians, who did not protect themselves or their instruments by umbrellas, and few who had raincoats admitted that some moist drumheads had to be beaten gently, the quality and spirit of the music were not affected by the state of the atmosphere.

Women, degree undetermined—Wounded, degree undetermined—

Wounded, O'Connell, 1485 North Twelfth street, St. Louis.

Missouri.

Army—Killed in action, Lieut. Leo H. Wall, 2001 College avenue (previously made known here through relatives).

Died of wounds—Charles H. Wunsch, 2721 Missouri avenue.

Wounded severely—Robert Sheridan, 2334 Rutgers street; Michael McEntee, 464 Spencer avenue.

Wounded, degree undetermined—

Wounded, O'Connell, 1485 North Twelfth street, St. Louis.

Illinois.

Army—Killed in action, Lieut. Joseph J. Murphy Jr., Quincy; Corp. Joseph C. Hardin, Frankfort; Corp. Joseph A. Dean, Rockford.

Died of wounds—Frank Beutler, Hannibal.

Wounded severely—Sergt. Delbert M. Burkhardt, Eldon; Corp. John Powell, Kansas City; Corp. Tony de Salvo, Kansas City; Claude F. Chapman, Quinlan.

Wounded, degree undetermined—

William A. Cash, Curverville; Cecil Lowery, Latham.

Michigan.

Army—Killed in action, Lieut. Joseph J. Murphy Jr., Quincy; Corp. Joseph C. Hardin, Frankfort; Corp. Joseph A. Dean, Rockford.

Died of wounds—Sergt. Hazlett F. Bahne, Danville.

Missing in action—Walter Belts, West Frankfort; Bernard Froehl, Highland; Charles Hetzinger, Alton; Edward C. Michels, Alton; Ralph J. Walton, Browning; George D. Baker, Peoria; Angus Miller, McLeansboro; Ralph Campbell, Arcola; Michael D. Douglas, Braceville.

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Marines—Wounded severely, Roy F. White, Campbell Hill.

CHINESE OFFICIAL IS SLAIN

By the Associated Press. VICTORIA, B. C., Tang Hui Lung, Chinese Minister of Education, was assassinated by a local Chinese baron, who killed himself.

SERVICE FLAGS DOT LONG LINE OF MARCHERS; MARTIAL AIRS THE RULE

Men and Women Wait Under Umbrellas for Procession to Form—"Unfair" Signs Absent in Win-the-War Demonstration.

Ten thousand, five hundred and sixty-eight St. Louis workers marched this morning in a rain which was at times heavy, to the strains of "Over There" and other patriotic airs, through downtown streets, in the annual Labor day parade. "Win the War for Freedom" was the motto of the demonstration, and the emblems carried by the marchers were chiefly American flags, large and small, and service banners.

Although the rain reduced the number of marchers, the total was near to that of last year, when 11,850 were in line. The parade was speeded up because of the weather, and was but 90 minutes in passing the corner nearest the starting point. Last year's parade was two hours and 40 minutes in passing.

An accurate count of the marchers was made for the Post-Dispatch by F. E. Purcell, manager of the publishing firm of the Washington and several assistants. Purcell supervises the tabulation of returns for the newspapers in every election.

Service Flags Carried. But for the rain the parade would probably have been the largest ever seen at St. Louis unions. While many are absent in the national service, as shown by the thickly dotted service flags, greater interest was shown this year by those who remained, and several new groups of workers, unionized in the past year, were represented for the first time. Among these were the street car men, city firemen, tobacco workers and railroad clerks.

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RIVER STEAMER ST. LOUIS SINKS; ALL ABOARD SAFE

Every One of 40 Passengers Accounted for Except Woman, Believed to Have Gone Ashore in Rowboat.

OBSTRUCTION HIT 23 MILES FROM HERE

Persons on Boat Taken Off by Bald Eagle After Accident at 1:15 A. M.—First Deck Under Water.

The steamboat St. Louis, carrying 15 men and 25 women and children passengers and 200 tons of freight, sank in the Mississippi River, 23 miles south of St. Louis, five minutes after hitting an obstruction in the channel at 1:15 a. m. today. The boat was due to arrive at the St. Louis wharf at 4 a. m.

All the passengers and the 50 members of the crew have been accounted for except Mrs. L. H. Robertson of Moscow, Ky. Officials of the boat company say they believe she went ashore in a lifeboat. Her daughter, Helen, 7 years old, was taken care of by friends and brought to the Marine Hospital.

The St. Louis went down in 23 feet of water, about a quarter of a mile from the Missouri shore. The first deck, containing the boilers and the freight, was submerged, the water coming almost to the second deck, on which are the passengers' staterooms.

Bald Eagle to Rescue.

An hour later the steamer Bald Eagle, also bound for St. Louis, arrived upon the scene and took off the passengers. The boat had been gathered on the third deck. Meanwhile a few passengers had gone ashore in lifeboats, with the intention of going to Sulphur Springs, two miles away. Officials said they believed Mrs. Robertson was among them. All of them except Mrs. Robertson returned and were taken aboard the Bald Eagle.

The St. Louis was built four years ago and was owned by the St. Louis and Tennessee River Packing Co., of which John E. Massengale is president. It cost \$75,000. It is 225 feet long and 38 feet beam, with a capacity of 125 passengers and 800 tons of freight.

It left Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn., the old Shiloh battleground, last Thursday for St. Louis. Mrs. Robertson, her daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Kimball, all of Marion, got on board at Cairo, Ill. Sunday, got on board at Cairo, Ill. Sunday, Mrs. R. M. Sievers of Webster Groves, a daughter of Massengale, was on board with her son, Raymond, 7 years old.

Plaques Positions Valuable.

The enemy's measures to hold this plateau proved how seriously he must have regarded its loss. The Seventh and Eleventh Reserve Divisions seemed to have been the normal occupants of the line, but as they began to suffer three other divisions were hurried up to reinforce them. One regiment, the 27th, marched 140 miles. The march started at dawn on Aug. 21 and the men went straight into the battle on their arrival.

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Engineers, firemen and deckhands on the lower deck escaped up the stairs. The shock roused the passengers, but the boat had settled on the river bed before most of them could leave their staterooms. Boat officers quieted their fears.

Massengale declared the accident was due to the failure of Government snaphooks to promptly patrol the channel. The St. Louis was in the middle of the channel when it struck, he said.

The Bald Eagle, which was an hour in transferring the passengers and crew, reached St. Louis at 2 a. m.

CORWIN A. ECKS WOUNDED

St. Louisian, With Canadian Forces, Enlisted in June.

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—Today's casualty list names as wounded, C. A. Ecks, St. Louis, Mo.

Corwin A. Ecks, 17 years old, is the son of Fred E. Ecks of 3893 Utah place, a postoffice clerk. He joined the British forces in St. Louis when he failed to get into American service because of his youth. He went overseas last June. In a letter received from him a week ago he wrote of having been in a hospital, but said nothing of being near the fighting lines.

Continued on Page 2, Column 6.

AMERICAN CRAFT AND SHOOTING WON JUVIGNY BATTLE

Place a Heap of Ruins and Not Even of Tactical Importance When Taken, Correspondent Says.

ENEMY OUTPOINTED IN ENVELOPING MOVE

Plateau Nearby Regarded as of Great Value by Germans, Who Fought Desperately to Retain It.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Sept. 2.—The sad heap of what were once the homes of Juvigny, which is all that remains of the place, was not even of tactical importance, says the correspondent for Reuter's Limited, in a dispatch from the headquarters of the American forces on the Aisne front describing the capture of Juvigny by the American forces. Continuing, the dispatch says:

"There was very little fighting done in Juvigny itself, but in the neighboring valleys where the fighting resolved itself into general infantry work, wood craft and ground craft proved invaluable to the Americans. They were mostly men of the air, with keen eyes and an appreciation of the country and in the bombing, while the Germans, who they outpointed the Germans in working their way through without losing touch with their own line or enveloped by the enemy. It was in consequence of their craft and good shooting that the American captures reached such a high figure, 550 Germans being cleverly captured for the hooch was not there to surrender. He was there to fight, and had fought as long as he possibly could."

The Bald Eagle to Rescue.

An hour later the steamer Bald Eagle, also bound for St. Louis, arrived upon the scene and took off the passengers. The boat had been gathered on the third deck. Meanwhile a few passengers had gone ashore in lifeboats, with the intention of going to Sulphur Springs, two miles away. Officials said they believed Mrs. Robertson was among them. All of them except Mrs. Robertson returned and were taken aboard the Bald Eagle.

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DETAILS OF HOW AMERICAN FORCES CAPTURED JUVIGNY

Our Officers Declared to Have Outnumbered Those of Germans, While U. S. Soldiers Outfought Enemy.

MACHINE GUNS A TERRIBLE BARRIER

Pershing's Troops Encircle Strong Points and Carry Out Successful Surprise Attack From Rear.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE ALEXANDRIEN FRONT, Saturday, the Americans made a surprise attack on Juvigny, capturing a village north of Soissons that the Germans fought so desperately to retain, is now well within the American lines. It was taken late Friday, but not until now has the publication of details of its capture been made.

The Americans consolidated their positions to the east of Juvigny last night, and then made further progress during the day, thus controlling the considerably in advance of the villages. The American artillery dominates the country for many miles to the east and the Germans apparently have been left with slight chance of effective resistance until they reach the broken terrain around Neuville.

The extension of the line through Juvigny was a dramatic addition to the already brilliant record of the division that accomplished it. The German officers were outmaneuvered and their men were outflanked.

Enemy machine guns proved a terrible barrier to the progress of the Americans, but it was not enough. And when they were over the hill, the Americans rapidly added a final touch of tragedy when they dropped a high explosive shell into the midst of 15 prisoners that the Americans had removed to the rear. Five German captives were killed and scores were terribly wounded.

GERMANS CAUGHT NAPPING.

When the objective of Gen. Pershing's men finally was attained the Germans within the town were caught napping. The Americans had managed completely to encircle them. German machine guns and trench mortars all were pointed to the west and northwest, but the assailants appeared out of an arc drawn in their rear.

On dropping up in the town and positions immediately adjacent to it netted the Americans 125 prisoners. The German dead have not been counted. The number is big.

Two days ago the American patrols were in Juvigny and a mile and a half beyond it. The retaking of the town was assumed, but the Americans had to fight and their determination to contest the advance of the new enemy who had appeared resulted in the repetition of the experiences of certain American divisions north of the River Marne when town after town passed back and forth before the Germans were definitely pushed back.

Thursday night, when an American detachment, escorted by tanks, entered Juvigny, the German line once more was behind the railroad to the west of the town. There a tremendous struggle began, the Germans employing every faculty to hold their positions, not only in front of the Americans, but in front of the French.

On Friday the Americans were instructed to pound the German lines and harass them in every manner while the French were bringing up forces on the flanks, but not to make any effort to advance.

The French advanced rapidly, however, and late in the day the Americans were ordered to renew the attack. Again German resistance of great intensity was encountered.

Counter Attack Broken Up.

For a time it appeared as though the Germans were not content to merely resist. It was learned they were ordered to fire for Juvigny and the Americans prepared to resist a counter attack. The artillery was instructed to concentrate its fire on Juvigny and positions near by and for an hour in the afternoon American and French guns hurled tons of high explosives and shrapnel into the little town, already hardly more than a mass of ruins clinging to one side of a deep ravine.

No gas shells were sent over, for the French and Americans were convinced the Germans and the Americans did not desire to prepare for themselves pools of invisible deadly gas.

About 4 o'clock part of the American line moved forward. Juvigny was believed to have been cleared. At least four companies of Germans had been observed to evacuate the place, and an aviator who flew over the position and who was the first aviator who was not fired upon, while engaged in reconnaissance operations, reported that he had seen no signs of the Germans.

The enemy, however, was there, and at other positions as well. The routes of villages and the hill to the north proved to be big nests of machine guns with supporting machine guns in the positions nearby.

The Americans now settled down to a heartbreaking struggle. The men dug in, advancing on one line after another. The soldiers were in open order, offering as little a mark as possible, but the machine guns had done their work. They had slowed up the attack.

The men who had pushed their

AMERICANS, Fighting First Time in Belgium, Push Germans Back

By JOSEPH N. GRIGG,
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

(Copyright 1918, The Press Pub. Co. AT THE BRITISH FRONT, Sunday, Sept. 1.

AMERICAN troops for the first time in the war are fighting in Belgian territory and the British are closely pursuing the retreating Germans north of Kemmel. They have been advancing under cover of a heavy machine gun barrage and have taken prisoners.

It is now possible to say that American soldiers first reached Belgian soil on Sept. 1.

The British assigned a part of their line to the Americans. The British were placed in a position where, if the foe attempted a drive, they would stand shoulder to shoulder with the British and bar the way. Instead the enemy is retreating, and the Americans are pushing forward with their British comrades to accelerate the retreat.

The Belgian people have warmly welcomed our soldiers ever since their arrival.

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HINDENBURG LINE IS PENETRATED AT VITAL POINT

Continued From Page One.

CANADIAN AND English troops attacked at 5 o'clock this morning. They are reported to be making good progress.

"In the Lys-sector we have reached the Lys River east of Estaires and have captured Nestre-Eglise."

The British, with a slight setback to the east of Nesle, lost the crest of Hill 77, which they had captured during last night.

CANADIANS ON TWO-MILE FRONT BREAK THROUGH DROCOEUR-QUEANT LINE.

By the Associated Press.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 1.—(Canadian Press)—Canadian troops attacked this morning astride the Arras-Cambrai road on a front of five miles and broke through the Drocourt-Queant switch on a front of two miles.

The Canadians are reported to be in Dury and also to have reached the western edge of Cagnicourt. Considerable fighting is taking place on the high ground between Dury and Etain. A large number of Germans have been taken prisoner.

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MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1918.

ALLIES HAVE TAKEN TOTAL OF 128,302 PRISONERS IN WEST SINCE JULY 15

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—

THE allied forces on the western front have taken a total of 128,302 prisoners since July 15. It was announced in an official statement today. In the same period 2069 guns, 1734 mine throwers and 13,783 machine guns were captured.

On the French front 75,900 prisoners and 700 guns had been captured by the French since July 18, it is announced today.

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The Belgian people have warmly welcomed our soldiers ever since their arrival.

By the Associated Press.

ON THE ALEXANDRIEN FRONT, Saturday, the Americans made a surprise attack on Juvigny, capturing a village north of Soissons that the Germans fought so desperately to retain, is now well within the American lines. It was taken late Friday, but not until now has the publication of details of its capture been made.

The Americans consolidated their positions to the east of Juvigny last night, and then made further progress during the day, thus controlling the considerably in advance of the villages. The American artillery dominates the country for many miles to the east and the Germans apparently have been left with slight chance of effective resistance until they reach the broken terrain around Neuville.

The extension of the line through Juvigny was a dramatic addition to the already brilliant record of the division that accomplished it. The German officers were outmaneuvered and their men were outflanked.

Enemy machine guns proved a terrible barrier to the progress of the Americans, but it was not enough. And when they were over the hill, the Americans rapidly added a final touch of tragedy when they dropped a high explosive shell into the midst of 15 prisoners that the Americans had removed to the rear. Five German captives were killed and scores were terribly wounded.

GERMANS CAUGHT NAPPING.

When the objective of Gen. Pershing's men finally was attained the Germans within the town were caught napping. The Americans had managed completely to encircle them. German machine guns and trench mortars all were pointed to the west and northwest, but the assailants appeared out of an arc drawn in their rear.

On dropping up in the town and positions immediately adjacent to it netted the Americans 125 prisoners. The German dead have not been counted. The number is big.

Two days ago the American patrols were in Juvigny and a mile and a half beyond it. The retaking of the town was assumed, but the Americans had to fight and their determination to contest the advance of the new enemy who had appeared resulted in the repetition of the experiences of certain American divisions north of the River Marne when town after town passed back and forth before the Germans were definitely pushed back.

Thursday night, when an American detachment, escorted by tanks, entered Juvigny, the German line once more was behind the railroad to the west of the town. There a tremendous struggle began, the Germans employing every faculty to hold their positions, not only in front of the Americans, but in front of the French.

On Friday the Americans were instructed to pound the German lines and harass them in every manner while the French were bringing up forces on the flanks, but not to make any effort to advance.

The French advanced rapidly, however, and late in the day the Americans were ordered to renew the attack. Again German resistance of great intensity was encountered.

Counter Attack Broken Up.

For a time it appeared as though the Germans were not content to merely resist. It was learned they were ordered to fire for Juvigny and the Americans prepared to resist a counter attack. The artillery was instructed to concentrate its fire on Juvigny and positions near by and for an

IS DEAD
deceased.
and his wife,
and his son, Fred-
who left Camp
abroad last
year.

several letters
in the last 19
letters have
with the word
them. They
al notice of his
seen his name.

2000 AT HERO DAY SERVICE FOR CITY'S WAR DEAD

**British Lecturer Gives Wom-
en Key to Sacrifice, Tell-
ing Them Time for Tears
Is When Conflict Is Ended.**

TELLS OF SPIRIT OF WOMEN ABROAD

**When French Woman
Learned That "Her Mar-
celle" Was Killed She
Cried "Vive la France."**

The spirit with which St. Louis womanhood is accepting the sacrifice of its manhood to the need of removing autocracy from the world was made visible yesterday afternoon at the First Regiment Armory, Grand avenue and Market street.

A large audience had gathered in response to Mayor Kiel's proclamation for Heroes' day on which the city could make known that it venerated the memory of those who have so far fallen in the war. It had been announced that 3000 chairs would be provided. More than two-thirds of them were filled.

There were tears, but no weeping. Even those who wore golden-starred bands—"light-starred bands," Rabbi Leon Harrison called them—found more of exaltation than sorrowing in their loss.

They seemed to find particular inspiration in what Lieut. A. Newberry Choyce, a member of the British lecturing mission to the United States, told them of the mothers and wives of England and France.

"Bring to you, gathered in sadness and in honor for your nobly fallen dead, a message from the womanhood of my country," said he. "While you take your laurels in one hand, you must grip the sword tighter in the other hand. You and I are soldiers. We haven't time for tears. When our flags fly over Potsdam it is time enough for tears. We must kill, kill, kill till the war is ended."

Lieut. Choyce related incidents to show the spirit of the women of England and France.

"A woman of France stood waiting with her baby in her arms. Her Marcelle was coming home that day after two years. His regiment came marching by. She watched until the last man and he was not there. She sprang and clutched a marcher by the sleeve.

"Where is my Marcelle?"

"Marcelle, oh, Marcelle," was the reply. "Marcelle was shot through the heart yesterday."

"A cry—then, throwing back her head and lifting her eyes, she shouted.

"Vive la France!"

"A woman of England had lost three sons. Someone said to her that her was a great sacrifice.

"A quivering lip for only an instant, then quickly:

"Who dies, if England lives?"

"So you women of America—wno dies, if freedom lives?"

"For four years the women of London have been standing at the station in two long lines. Between them have come four thousand such cot has passed, a rose has been dropped upon it. Women in London who earn a shilling a day have spent their day's wages for that rose. Their sons and sweethearts have gone and come back on those cots, have got well and gone again. They have come back on cots still again and have got well and have gone a second time. Now they will come back no more. For the two long lines still stand at the station and the roses will still fall on the passing cots."

"Oh, mothers of America, fear not, England will mother your sons."

"Forty little coffins passed Buckingham Palace one day. The air raid had come while the children were at school. Forty little coffins passed Buckingham Palace one day and the King stood with bowed head. Oh, women, are you sending your sons 3000 miles away. Thank God, that you are keeping the Hun 3000 miles away."

Cheers for President.

The similar sort of eloquence of Rabbi Leon Harrison at one point brought the audience to its feet cheering the name of President Wilson. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved and only a band breaking into the Marseillaise stilled the shouts which had given approval to Dr. Harrison's statement that "no leader of the allies, not one in the world can exceed the principles of freedom like the beloved President, Woodrow Wilson."

At another point Rabbi Harrison again aroused great enthusiasm. "Our spirit and our emotion is transformed into resolution and a determined purpose," he said, "and we here affirm in the presence of God that even as our young men have driven the Hun beyond the Marne, that they shall not cease till they have driven them beyond the Rhine. As we celebrate Heroes' day to honor those who have fallen in France, please God, we will gather here one year hence to honor those who have fallen in the city of Berlin."

The honor roll of 78 names, 55 of whom have been killed in action in France, was read by Postmaster General and absolute quiet. Not a

All Are Partners and Must Stand Together in the War, Says President in Labor Day Message

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—In a Labor day message made public at the White House last night and addressed to all Americans, President Wilson declares the laborer to be as much needed as the soldier for the winning of the war and calls upon labor to support the war "with all its concentrated powers." The text of the message follows:

My Fellow Citizens: Labor day, 1918, is not like any Labor day that we have known. Labor day was always deeply significant to us. Now it is even more so. It is a war which is as supreme a sign of the times as we were aware a year ago—the enterprise of life and death upon which the nation had embarked, we did not perceive its meaning as clearly as we do now.

We knew that we were all partners and must stand and strive together, but we did not realize as we do now that we were all entitled members of a single army of men and many tasks, but commanded by a single obligation, our faces set toward a single object. We now know that every tool in every essential industry is a weapon, and a weapon wielded for the same purpose that an army rifle is wielded, a weapon which every tool in every

of them will be of any use.

The War's Justification.

And a weapon for what? What is the war for? Why are we enlisted? Why should we be ashamed if we were not enlisted? At first it seemed hardly more than a war of defense against the military aggression of Germany. England had been violated, France invaded and Germany was afraid again, as in 1870 and 1866, to work out her ambitions in Europe. And it was necessary to meet her force with force. But it is clear now that it is much more than a war to alter the balance of power in Europe. It is now plain we are fighting at what men everywhere desire and most have—the right to determine their own fortunes. To insist upon justice and to oblige governments to act for them and not for the private and selfish interest of a governing class.

It is a war to make the nations and people of the world secure against those power and German autocracy representatives. It is a war of emancipation. Not until it is won can men anywhere live free from constant fear or breathe freely while they go about their daily tasks and know that governments are their servants, not their masters.

The War of Wars.

This is, therefore, the war of all wars which labor should support and support with all its concentrated power. The world cannot be safe if man's life cannot be secure, no man's rights can be confidently and successfully asserted against the rule and mastery of arbitrary groups and special interests, so long as governments like that which, after long premeditation, drew Austria and Germany into this war are permitted to control the destinies and the daily fortunes of men and nations, plotting

for the world to a new and better day. **WOODROW WILSON.**

Bob was heard. As he finished, Postmaster General proclaimed: "The bugle sounded "taps." The Pageant Choral Society sang "Oward, Christ's Soldiers."

A woman of France stood waiting with her baby in her arms. Her Marcelle was coming home that day after two years. His regiment came marching by. She watched until the last man and he was not there. She sprang and clutched a marcher by the sleeve.

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WE GUARANTEE INHALATUM WILL HELP YOUR HAY FEVER

Here Is a Remedy That Has
Been a Boon to Thousands

If Doctor Deyo's Inhalatum does
not bring you relief from hay fever, rose
cold, coryza or summer catarrh, return
the outfit and your money will be cheer-
fully refunded.

We are enabled to make this startling
offer because we know it has helped
thousands of chronic sufferers. It will
do the same for you.

Inhalatum is the private prescription
of Doctor Deyo, a famous French
physician. He has employed it success-
fully for years in the treatment of his
patients. It contains no harmful drugs
or narcotics.

You simply inhale the pleasant Inhal-
atum vapor and the relief is almost
instantaneous. The complete outfit in-
cludes a pocket inhaler and a mouth-
piece. Ask your druggist. If he
cannot supply it, send \$1.10 and com-
plete Inhalatum outfit will be mailed
you postpaid. Remember, if it does
not help you, your money will be cheerfully
refunded.

The Inhalatum Chemical
Company, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

INHALATUM
THE BREATH OF RELIEF

ADV.

In the sixth division, L. H. Schwarze marshal, were blacksmiths

coopers, and cigarmakers and packers, were in the fifth division, with William Strohl as marshal. This was the largest division, numbering 2413.

In the sixth division, L. H. Schwarze marshal, were blacksmiths

GOMPERS GIVES LABOR WIN-THE-WAR SLOGAN

Freedom's Security in Balance
Against Kaiserism, Is Message
to Unionized Workers.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Win the war, make the keynote of a Labor day symposium of "Greetings to the American People," written by Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders and issued by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy as a pledge of "organized labor's 100 per cent support of the cause of the republic."

"Win the war, freedom" is inscribed upon the banners of America's workers today in every city and hamlet, wrote the president of the American Federation of Labor, who is now on a mission to England, France and Italy. "It is the message that will be spoken from every platform. It is the song of every heart. It is a war for freedom, because only through victory can there be freedom."

"The working people of America are conscious of their vital part in making victory possible and they will do their part, not as a task, but as a right—a right to share in the work of securing forever that freedom which they prize above all else."

"We count it our most sacred duty to win safety for our freedom and our democracy, for only when they are safe can men give to us their opportunities and its value."

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PUBLIC SERVICE BODY WON'T HEAR U. R. FARE PLEA

Refuses to Act on Petition
for New Increase Until Su-
preme Court Passes on
Jurisdiction Ruling.

ZONE SYSTEM OF CHARGING PROPOSED

Company Wants to Make
Revenue Average Six and
One-Half Cents a Passen-
ger.

A petition for a further increase
in street car fares through the es-
tablishment of a "zone system" of
rates, accompanied by a "pay-as-you-
enter" collection of fares, or a
"pay-as-you-enter," filed with the
Public Service Commission in Jefferson
City today by the United Rail-
ways, will not be entertained by the
Commission, Commissioners Bean
and Simpson today told Post-Di-
patch reporter.

The Commissioners said the ruling
of the 3rd Judicial Circuit Court in the
fare case, that the Commission has
no jurisdiction over street railway
fares in St. Louis, was the final law
governing the Commission until the
Supreme Court had passed on the
company's appeal from the court rul-
ing.

In its petition the company pro-
poses to divide the city into three
zones, in the first of which, for a
short ride, the passengers would pay
6 cents, and an increased amount to
be fixed by the Commission, for rid-
ing into the second and third zones.
No suggestion as to what this in-
crease should be is offered, but the
petition contends the company must
have an average fare of 6 1/2 cents per
passenger to meet expenses of opera-
tions and a return of 6 per cent on in-
vestment.

The Proposed Zone System.
In recommending the zone system,
the petition says:

The zones proposed by the com-
pany are:

Zone No. 1—Bounded on the east

U. R.'s Statement Showing the Effect of the 6-Cent Car Fare

THE United Railways Co. appended to its petition the following
table which, it says, "shows the effect of the 6-cent fare on
the city lines, the estimated income for the year 1918 on both
city and county lines and an estimate of increased revenue required."

EFFECT OF 6-CENT FARE ON CITY LINES.

CITY LINES ONLY.

	Two Months Ended July 31, 1917.	Two Months Ended July 31, 1918.	Per cent Decrease.
Passenger revenue	\$2,064,000	\$2,054,000	5.59
Full fares	2,071,703.95	2,070,454.56	0.53
6-cent fares	42,282.00	40,320.00	4.52
Full fares	61,634,070.00	61,581,961.00	0.74
6-cent fares	29,000.00	28,000.00	3.45
COUNTY LINES ONLY.			
Passenger revenue	121,165.12	127,774.19	5.59
Revenue passengers	2,476,000	2,486,744.00	3.53
Full fares	2,476,000	2,486,744.00	3.53
6-cent fares	108,711.00	111,000.00	2.37
ENTIRE SYSTEM.			
Passenger revenue	12,213,568.17	12,922,425.18	5.94
Revenue passengers	4,920,000	5,226,986.00	6.07
Full fares	4,920,000	5,226,986.00	6.07
6-cent fares	1,300,000	1,300,000	0.00
Estimated deficit of city lines for fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1918:			
Operating revenues	\$13,400,000	\$13,400,000	0.00
Operating expenses	10,700,000	10,700,000	0.00
Taxes and depreciation	2,477,500	2,483,500	2.37
Net earnings	2,222,500	2,218,000	2.37
Net earnings available for return of investment	2,222,500	2,188,000	16.70
Amount by which present earnings will fall to meet costs of operation	364,500	364,500	0.00
Estimated deficit of county lines for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1918:			
Operating revenues	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	0.00
Operating expenses	8,718,000	8,718,000	0.00
Taxes and depreciation	2,477,500	2,483,500	2.37
Net earnings	2,822,500	2,822,500	0.00
Net earnings available for return of investment	2,822,500	2,822,500	0.00
Amount by which present earnings will fall to meet costs of operation	0.00	0.00	0.00
Estimated deficit of entire system for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1918:			
Operating revenues	\$13,400,000	\$13,400,000	0.00
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Estimated deficit of entire system for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1918:			
Operating revenues	\$13,400,000	\$13,400,000	0.00
Operating expenses	10,700,000	10,700,000	0.00
Taxes and depreciation	2,477,500	2,483,500	2.37
Net earnings	2,822,500	2,822,500	0.00
Net earnings available for return of investment	2,822,500	2,822,500	0.00
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Estimated deficit of entire system for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1918:			
Operating revenues			

As We See It the Ticket Scalpers Favor a Hair Raising World's Series Finish

8000 FANS VIEW FINAL EXHIBITION OF BASEBALL HERE

Browns Break Even With Tigers; Locals Show Good Gain Over Last Season.

Ty Cobb Ends Career in Baseball Here in Role of Relief Hurler

A COMPARISON of the records of the four regular pitchers of the Cubs and Red Sox, who on Wednesday in Chicago, will start the battle for the 1918 world's championship, shows that on paper they are practically even in strength. The British quartet—Vaughn, Tyler, Hendrix and Douglas—has yielded 4.62 runs per game, against 2.79 off "Foggy" Cobb's "Big Four."

However, it may be taken into consideration that Ruth, Mays, Bush and Jones were pitching in a stronger league and had competition throughout the season from the Indians, Nationals and for more than half the campaign from the Yankees. On the other hand, the Cubs were in a circuit that had only one other strong aggregation—the White Sox.

George Sisler was the first batter to face Cobb. Sisler let the first ball pass. The second was a swing at and missed. On the third, however, Sisler sent a double past third base. Cobb duffed his cap to George as he slid into second. Sisler later scored, but Cobb blanked the Browns in the eighth.

In the ninth, as a climax to the duel of the game's greatest players, Mays and Bush, the two-way Wayne Wright and sent George Sisler to the hill. Unfortunately Sisler did not pitch to Cobb, but the Tigers failed to score off him. In the last three here, Cobb got six hits in nine times at bat, including a double.

Major League baseball was interrupted yesterday for the duration of the war at least, and perhaps for all time, as a pitcher. With the Tigers on the losing end of the second game, yesterday morning, Sisler had Cobb to go to the mound in the seventh inning.

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Browns Show Good Gain.

If the forfeit is allowed by President Bain Johnson, the Browns will come in the second place in the official standing of 40 victories and 44 defeats, a percentage of .454. This will clinch fifth place for them, and providing the Yankees lose both games, a double-chance in Washington today, they will go into a fourth place with the Browns. Such an eventuality will allow the Browns to participate in the world's series "pool" plan, which is in operation for the first time this year.

In 1917 the Browns finished the season in seventh place with a percentage of .370. On their record this morning Jimmy Burke has piloted the club to a gain of 100 percentage points over the season, which may be increased by the double chance of the Cleveland club today.

Locally, the season is passing out with a few unpleasant features. Chief among them is the effort of several of whom hold so-called "ironclad" contracts to collect their salaries for the duration of the season, as it was originally scheduled. Before the signing of the game as an "agreement," the players were to have collected until Oct. 6. Now, however, they have to be content with pay up to and including today.

They're Out for the Cols.

This, of course, has brought to light some malcontents. Fortunately there are no exceptions, and the "kickers" aren't content with the Browns alone. Word reached here yesterday that Bert Shotton had notified Clark Griffith he would sue the club for the remainder of the salary due him in a six months' basis, provided it is not paid to him. Griffith is said to have invited Shotton to file the suit.

The players apparently do not understand the situation. Because Secretary of War Bain Johnson, who must find essential occupation or be induced into the army, the athletes are not in a position to offer services to the ball clubs. Hence their contracts are not yet signed.

Those who are demanding full pay for the season, according to Quinn, are in the minority, but that there should be any who regards the situation as such a light bears small credit to the game. Some of them have tried to reach Mr. Ball with the same, but each has been referred to Quinn, where they have gotten the "cold shoulder," as the saying goes.

Savers in Town.

Most of the Browns departed yesterday for their homes. A great many maintained silence all regards their future, but a few who could be reached said they were bound to go to work tomorrow. Henry Saverid has enlisted in the Tank Corps and expects to report to an Eastern training camp within the next two weeks.

Henry Quinn, the manager, remains in the employ of the club indefinitely. He is above the draft age limit, hence the "work-or-fight" ruling is not applicable to him. He expects, however, to clean up baseball business and when he does then engage in some essential occupation. What will be done with Spartan's Park has not been decided upon.

Cleveland Club Disbands.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The Cleveland club, runner-up in the American League race, disbanded here last night after it had been forced to leave the city. All of them have obtained essential employment under the pacts to professional baseball "work-or-fight" ruling which ap-

Red Sox Pitchers Made as Good Record as Cubs' Staff, Against Better Hitters

Ruth's Tremendous Hitting Outclasses the Batting Ability of Any Rival Hurling Star.

A COMPARISON of the records of the four regular pitchers of the Cubs and Red Sox, who on Wednesday in Chicago, will start the battle for the 1918 world's championship, shows that on paper they are practically even in strength. The British quartet—Vaughn, Tyler, Hendrix and Douglas—has yielded 4.62 runs per game, against 2.79 off "Foggy" Cobb's "Big Four."

However, it may be taken into consideration that Ruth, Mays, Bush and Jones were pitching in a stronger league and had competition throughout the season from the Indians, Nationals and for more than half the campaign from the Yankees. On the other hand, the Cubs were in a circuit that had only one other strong aggregation—the White Sox.

White Jim Vaughn, the husky southpaw, has generally been rated as Mitchell's "ace," the figures show that in the matter of tallies allowed per contest George Tyler excels his rival. The average number of marksmen off Tyler is 2.25, while Vaughn has been found for 2.34. Vaughn, though, has hurled 15 more innings than the former Brave.

Pitching Records Analyzed.

These two flingers have better efficiency than the Red Sox, and member of the Red Sox, hurling, are the two right-handers owned by Mitchell are behind Barrow's flingers. One of the peculiarities in the "dope" is found in the record of Ruth, who has a better record than Hendrix. Hendrix has a surprise in the coming series, in 11 rounds behind Ruth, he has seven and seven over, and seven under his credit. Vaughn is his chief rival with seven shutouts and seven closer in which he was tallied upon only once. Jones has had seven and seven over, and seven under his credit. The Cub's marks are Tyler six, Hendrix three and Douglas two.

BOSTON RED SOX.

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DEATHS

Death notices, first 4 lines or less, \$1.50 each; 5th to 10th, \$2.00 each; 11th to 20th, \$2.50 each.

BAUMGARTNER—Entered into rest on Saturday, Aug. 31, 1918, at 5:20 a. m. Helen Rose Baumgartner, beloved wife of John Baumgartner (nee Becker), and dear sister of Edna Spoeneman and Margaret Baumgartner, the wife of the latter, the age of 17 years, one month, 12 days.

Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 2 p. m., from the residence, 2303A Warren street, to New St. Marcus' Cemetery, Motor.

CARNEY—Entered into rest on Sunday, Aug. 31, 1918, at 1:45 p. m. Bridget Carey (nee Kelly), a relic of Lawrence Carey, dear sister of Martin and James Kelly, and the late Michael and Mary Kelly, dear mother-in-law and grandmother, in her eighty-fifth year.

Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 2 p. m., from the residence of her brother, James Kelly, 122 West Washington street, to St. Peter's Cemetery, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Please omit flowers.

CARNEY—On Monday, Sept. 2, 1918, at 3 a. m., Michael Cossey, beloved husband of Anna Cossey (nee Kellogg).

Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 8:30 a. m., from Cullen's, 1416 North Taylor avenue, to St. Ann's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

DAVIS—Entered into rest on Sunday, Sept. 1, 1918, at 6:45 a. m. Jane Davis, beloved wife of Charles and Jennie Phillips Davis, aged 5 months.

Funeral will take place from the church, 1416 North Taylor avenue, on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 2 p. m., to Calvary Cemetery. Motor.

DAVIS—Entered into rest on Saturday, Aug. 31, 1918, at 2:45 a. m. Elizabeth Gantner (nee Schell), of 3524 South Compton, beloved wife of John A. Gantner, and dear daughter-in-law, sister, sister-in-law and grandmother.

Funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 2:30 a. m., from Ziegenhein Bros' chapel, 2106 Franklin, to St. Anthony Church, thence to St. Peter and Paul's Cemetery, Motor.

KROPP—Entered into rest on Saturday, Aug. 31, 1918, at 1:45 p. m. Leopold Hoffmann, dear beloved wife of Leopold Hoffmann, dear mother-in-law and grandmother, in her eightieth year.

Funeral on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 9 a. m., from Kriegschauser's chapel, 4182 Franklin, to the cemetery, Crematory.

HEMENWAY—Entered into rest on Sunday, Aug. 31, 1918, at 9:15 p. m. William O. Hemenway, in his forty-fourth year, dear father of Mrs. E. G. Stanford and W. D. Hemenway.

Funeral from family residence, 5409 Cabanne avenue, Tuesday, at 2:30 p. m., to St. Peter's Cemetery.

GANTER—Suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 31, 1918, at 2:45 a. m. Elizabeth Gantner (nee Schell), of 3524 South Compton, beloved wife of John A. Gantner, and dear daughter-in-law, sister, sister-in-law and grandmother.

Funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 2:30 a. m., from Ziegenhein Bros' chapel, 2106 Franklin, to St. Anthony Church, thence to St. Peter and Paul's Cemetery, Motor.

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Funeral on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 9 a. m., from Kriegschauser's chapel, 4182 Franklin, to the cemetery, Crematory.

MARTIN—Entered into rest on Sunday, Sept. 1, 1918, at 2:15 a. m. Coleman W. Martin, beloved husband of Mrs. Coleman W. Martin, and dear father of John W. Coleman and Martin Jr., Mrs. C. H. May, F. W. and W. W. Martin, and W. J. Mitchell, father-in-law and grandfather, after a brief illness, at the age of 75 years.

Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 2 p. m., from his residence, his son-in-law, Fred G. Plaskamp, 4502 Adelaid, beloved wife, and dear children and friends invited to attend. Motor.

MILLER—Entered into rest on Sunday, Sept. 1, 1918, at 10 p. m. Esther Loren Miller, dearly beloved daughter of the late Robert Miller, and our dear sister, sister-in-law and aunt, at the age of 75 years.

Remains will be taken from residence, 4506 North Nineteenth street, Elberry and Troy papers please.

PAPE—Entered into rest, on Sunday, Aug. 31, 1918, at 8:30 a. m. Anna H. Pape, beloved wife of Fred A. Pape, and dear mother of Fred, Adolph and Harry H. Pape, sons of the late Robert Miller, and our dear sister, sister-in-law and aunt, at the age of 75 years.

Funeral from residence, 1517 Hogan street, Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 2 p. m., to St. Peter's Cemetery. Motor.

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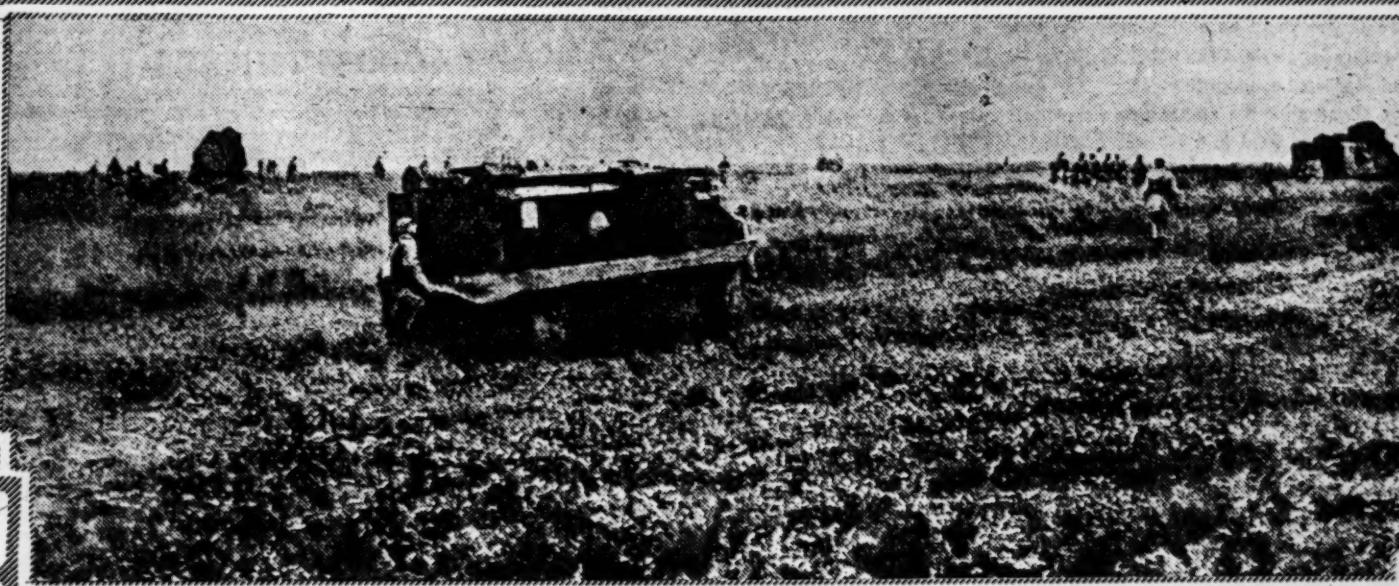
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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
DAILY MAGAZINE

Mrs. Charles Meyer of Cincinnati, who has six sons in the service—three in the army, the others in the navy. She and her husband came from Alsace-Lorraine.



Gen. Edwards congratulating officers of American regiments who have just been decorated by the French for bravery in action.



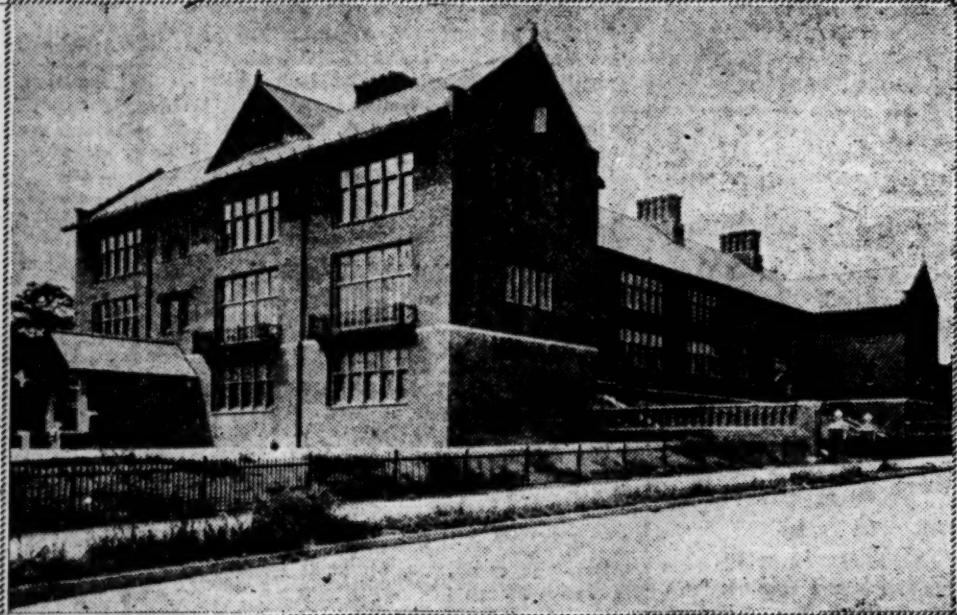
How the French tanks went into action at the beginning of the great counter stroke, July 18, at Dommiers.



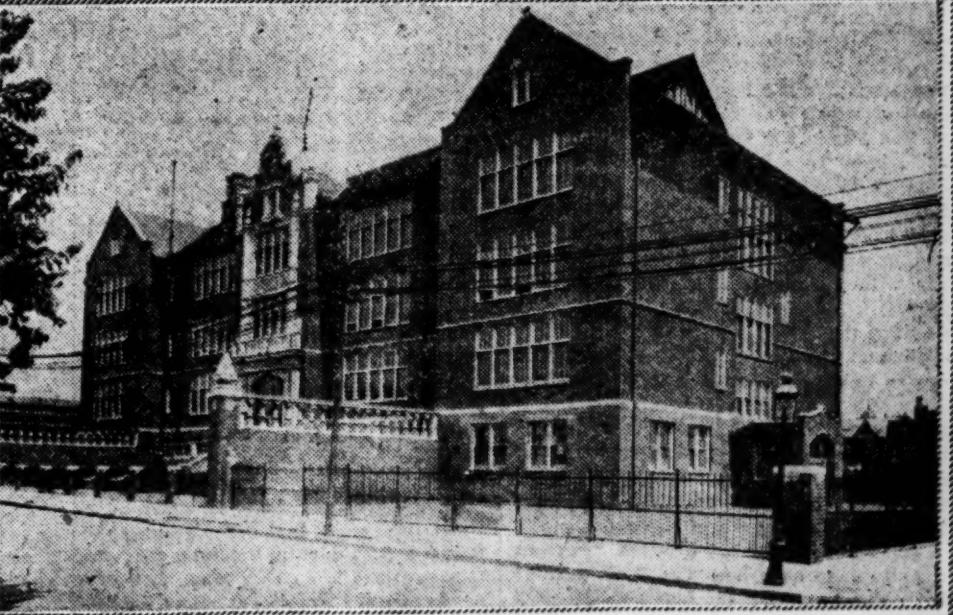
Mrs. A. W. Ashburn of Batavia, O., has three sons in the army and each one is a Colonel.

What can a draft board do with a chap like this? He is Bernard Coyne, 21 years old of Des Moines, Ia., and is eight feet one inch in height. He was just six feet when eleven years old.

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO BE OPEN IN ST. LOUIS TOMORROW



Cupples School, Euclid and Cote Brilliante.



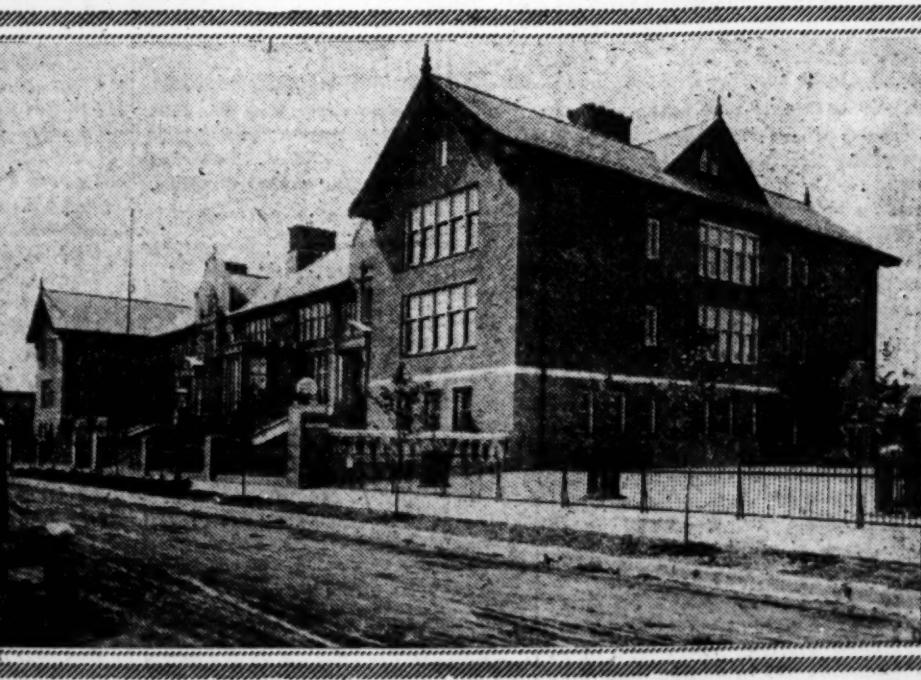
Edward Bates School, Prairie and North Market.



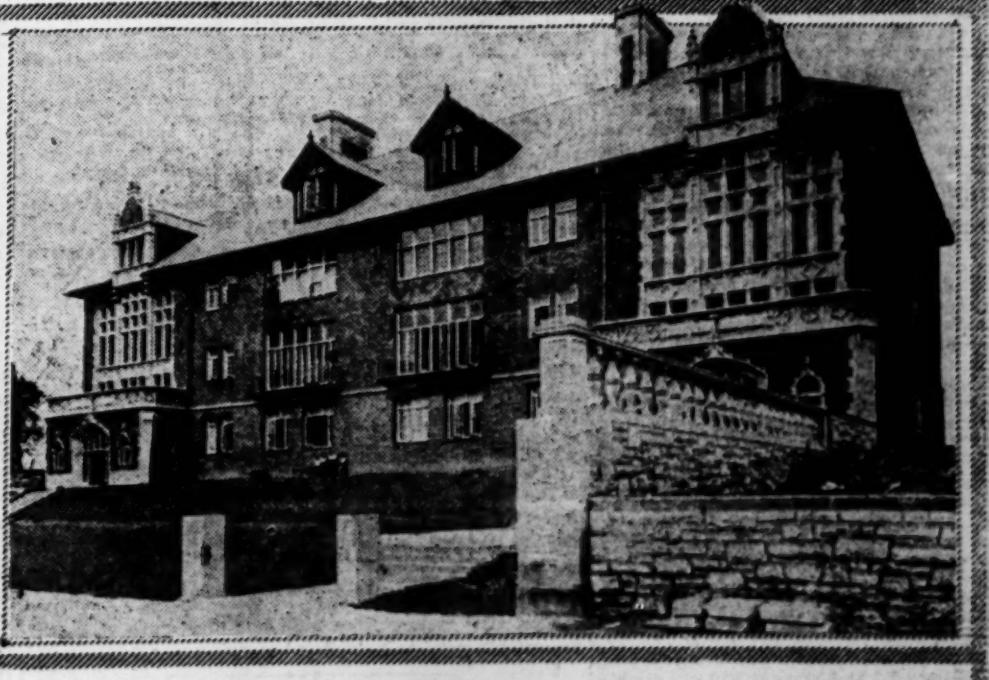
Mrs. Agathe O. Stewart, secretary to William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, shares with the secretary of Lloyd George the distinction of being the only woman secretary to Cabinet Minister.



George Dewey School, Central and Clayton.



Alexander Hamilton School, Hamilton and Westminster.



Scruggs School, Grand and Neosho.

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West.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
Dec. 12, 1878.
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.,
Twelfth and Olive Streets.
POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION
Average for entire year, 1917:
SUNDAY..... 361,263
DAILY AND SUNDAY..... 194,583

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never allow any party, and oppose privileged classes, and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Taxation Suggestion.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
The problem confronting the Government is the securing from the nation of such funds as may be needed to defray the cost of this war.

The problem confronting the country is the provision of the amounts decided upon as necessary to the Government.

The further problem confronting the Government is to raise such amount without imposing an undue strain upon strong as well as relatively weak business firms.

Two principal methods are now employed: (A) Taxation; (B) Borrowing.

Taxation has been readily accepted by the industries generally and will prove further acceptable up to a rate that threatens to discourage manufacture. It carries with it the danger that under certain conditions an excessive tax may spell actual ruin for some weaker business concerns whose activity is nevertheless an important one in the furnishing of war materials.

Borrowing may bring the same amount to the Treasury as will taxation, subject to the return to the lender of the money, borrowed, within a time determined as safe by the Treasury.

The present policy adopted by the country is a combination of the two methods.

New plan: My suggestion is such modification of the taxation plan as will avoid the evils and dangers of the point where the danger begins, to loans instead of taxes, but the loans to be forced loans. The 1917 tax rate may be assumed as representing a proven safe maximum taxation.

A manufacturer would, under this suggested plan, return to the Government the same total amount as it might decide it needs; the Government in turn would give him its note payable in the shape of loan certificates for such excess of tax as taxation on such other taxes imposed or destroy certain businesses and with that imperil or even destroy a corresponding source of revenue. The possession of such loan certificates as a safe asset and collateral would enable the manufacturer to safely stand the stress. Nor need such certificates bear as high a rate of interest as the later Liberty Loans; these loans are made entirely free of all taxes, as they should be in fairness to their character of forced loans.

The let me be so raised could be made fully equal to, and to even somewhat exceed, the amount that it is expected to secure from increased industrial taxation.

HENRY HEISS,
President of the Heiss Steel Corporation,
Baltimore, Md.

United Railways Problem.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
In your timely and sensible editorial of the 25th instant on "The Street Railway Problem" you state: "The trouble is that promotion of most street railway companies, their organization and financing were conceived in corruption and formed iniquity. There is not a street railway in any growing, thriving city that would not be a first-class investment if it were not so heavily taxed."

In your opinion that is absolutely true and correct. "Overcapitalization" has been the curse of the United Railways Co. Yes, St. Louis can take over the United Railways property and "lease or operate it," or the company can have a "settlement" on a basis of a limited return on a "fair capital value."

GEORGE A. RITTER.

Big Source of Coal Waste.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
It seems to me that a big source of waste of coal is the way we burn it.

I live in a cottage of five rooms and bath all on one floor, with a very large furnace. This should be very easy to heat. Last winter we burned over 300 bushels of best soft coal. In spite of all this expenditure, and work of shoveling all that coal and ashes, our house was not warm enough to live in and our children suffered from cold all winter.

The reason is that we have 100 doors, which have big cracks all around them, some large enough to put your finger in. We complained about this all last winter, and can get no satisfaction from our landlord as to fixing it up for next winter. Is this right? We pay big rent. Must we go to the expense and work of moving now? Shall we get in coal for next winter? We have been waiting on an answer from the owner of this house, and he has not done his best to demand it promptly, yet do nothing to make their houses habitable in winter, thus wasting our precious coal and money? Talk about saving coal by the shovelful, when we are wasting it by the wagon load!

Are there other renters in this same fix? Let's hear from them.

I move that police or other inspectors cause these districts and fine owners who refuse to warm their houses or provide them with storm windows and doors. This matter needs immediate attention.

Will the St. Louis Post-Dispatch lead in saving coal and money; and our people from sickness? In our case, along the money paid last winter for coal to heat the cracks would have bought 186 Thrift Stamps.

ATTENTION.

THE ONE LABOR DAY TEXT.

The necessity for the fullest, most loyal support by embattled Americans at home for embattled Americans abroad and the extent to which that necessity meets with recognition and compliance furnish a text that should monopolize thought and utterance on this day to the exclusion of other texts.

The first line of defense does not end at the sea. It extends across the waters. It is mapped by broad bands in this country.

It was Carlyle who remarked that as warfare became more scientific and mechanical, its spectacular and interesting features decreased, so that there had been in it little of the humanly appealing since Homer's time. But Carlyle did not live to see the present war.

Many phases of the scientific warfare in Europe do not differ in aspect and quality from the phases of scientific warfare in America and are even subordinated in importance. Over there a prodigious labor in preparations and fortification, heavy tasks in transport, subsistence, equipment, must be performed. Here, in tasks less prosaic, ingenious artificers must provide the means without which we shall be outmatched and rendered impotent and scattered in this war, waged under science's guidance.

The embattled Americans at home occupy a salient in the line which it is vital to hold powerfully, impregnably—the key position of all other positions of the front. The crash of their steam hammers is heard around the world. In the glow from the fires of their forges and smelting furnaces can be seen as bright a picture of an emancipated world as in the camp fires of those who sleep abroad beside their arms. Opportunities for devoted sacrifice in behalf of the common interest of us all, even of true heroism, shall come to those in plenitude—in almost as great plenitude as to those who stand nearer to the faces of the enemy.

Back of this portion of the front line that extends to America are skulkers to be found—men who would draw out of the hotness of the battle, postponing the day of peace, while they haggle over the terms on which their country is to be delivered from peril?

If so, they are deserters in as real a sense as those who leave their comrades to meet the shock of the enemy while they fly to places of ease and security. For every man sent abroad there must be many men at home to raise food crops, to grow wool and cotton, to fabricate clothing from that wool and cotton, to build ships and aircraft, to make transport vehicles possible, to manufacture guns and explosives and all the many complicated tools that supply the great tool chest of war.

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CROSSES AND KISSES.

Fighting in France is not as terrible for the Americans as it was. The horrors have been mitigated. The soldiers are not longer in danger of being kissed. It used to be that they had been shelled and bombed and gassed, all of which was bad enough, but were killed, which was almost too much.

They had to put up with it, because the French did it, and the French were their friends and they meant well, but if the American soldier could have had his pick, he would have taken the shelling, the bombing or the gassing, or all three, in preference to the kissing, especially with all the fellows from back home looking at him.

It was done when the French war cross was conferred and the procedure of the French officer bestowing the decoration was to kiss the American hero on one cheek and then on the other. It is quite the thing in France and no French soldier feels that he has been properly decorated unless he has been kissed on both cheeks, but it was not the American way and it was hard for a hero to get through it and still look upon himself as a hero. A cross with a kiss was too much of a cross.

Well, the French have found out how the Americans feel about it and orders have been issued for officers, in conferring crosses, to cut out the kisses and, instead, shake hands in the American way. Wherefore, we may look for marked increase in the number of American heroes. That kissing business was the one thing that held them back before from doing heroic things. Now that the danger of being kissed is removed there is no other danger that they will not cheerfully face.

However hard it may be to pronounce Voormezeele, its capture was a pronounced victory.

THE APPEAL TO THE SWORD.

The I. W. W. doctrine of "direct action," seeking to array class against class and to proclaim that lasting reform can be obtained only through force can always be combated by reminding the people that all Americans laws and all American institutions can be changed whenever a working majority of the people can be persuaded that they ought to be changed. But the Haywoods are impatient. They are unwilling to substitute American evolution for Bolshevik revolution or else are afraid that their program will never lend itself to the same and logical processes of evolution.

When, therefore, they proclaim revolution in this time of war they themselves declare war upon our republic and by that fact join their cause with that of the enemy beyond the sea. Having taken up the sword, they have little cause to complain if they fall by the sword.

That new victory flour will be worth while if it will restore pie crust to its pristine glory.

The Republican party is willing to share the fruits of victory without indorsing the President, who is the official head of the forces which will make victory possible.



ARMS ACROSS THE SEA.

The MIRROR of PUBLIC OPINION

This column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comment by the leading publicists, newsmen and periodicals on the questions of the day.

While Our Soldiers Fight.

From the Chicago News.

American soldiers in France are fighting the German invaders and dying to make the world safe for democracy. Meanwhile certain American politicians here at home are running for office and pinning their hopes of success mainly on the votes of such disloyal and antiwar elements as exist among the people.

What will the American soldiers say and do, if after defeating the enemies of our free institutions and winning a just peace, they return home to find that in their absence we have elected to congress notorious antiwar politicians?

The mildest word they will use in commenting upon the action is "Shame!"

What they will do can only be conjectured, but they will certainly regard with well merited contempt all faithless stay-at-home Americans who contribute to so disgraceful a result.

Let's Not Be Foolish.

From the Kansas City Star.

JJUDGE CLARK of the Supreme Court tells the American Bar Association that after the war "the German people, chastened as they will be in spirit and purpose, shall be invited to share in a just, even a generous peace."

Let's not be foolishly sentimental. The German ambassador at Constantinople told Ambassador Morgenthau that Germany had lost this war and would at once begin elaborate preparations for the next.

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The President made similar statements last winter in a letter to some carpenters who were threatening to strike. Mr. Wilson was not quite as extreme in what he said, but his point of view was the same.

The slacker is the man who won't fight. The man who throws down his tools is preventing those who are willing to fight from doing their work effectively by depriving them of the things they need. It ought not to be necessary for either Mr. Wilson or Mr. Schwab to condemn this sort of thing. It condemns itself in the mind of every man who thinks.

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EXES \$2.20
1919 WHEAT

Be Appointed
See if Further
Justified.

Sept. 2.—By procedure, President will be a bushel as the guaranteed by the 1919 wheat crop commission, the will be appointed to whether the increased labor and support an increase above

before the was indicated in a letter by the President in determination to maintain the 1919 crop, guaranteed price for advance (the only ed by the Government)

"The President should be peace or available before Europe will natural from the large cheaper wheat now in hemisphere; and government is un-

which might in such a national loss of \$60,000,000 that in any event, in high level of price to for a long period

in the world's

den fixes as reasonable prices for No. 1 wheat and its equivalent primary marketing:

1919: Philadelphia, and New York, \$2.22; Chicago, \$2.25; St. Louis and Omaha, \$2.26; Seattle, Portland, \$2.28; Salt Lake City, Casper and Spokane, \$2.30.

RAILROAD
OUT OF POLITICS

Refrain From
Electoral
Mourning.

Sept. 2.—Directorado has ordered all officials and employees out of politics.

Federal elections as the primary con-

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management it is that their par-

ties that under Govern-

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to serve and that

political activity no

in the American

the announcement

under Federal con-

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not be made part

of a partisan or selfish

we set such a high

police duty and service

worthy of general

S WILL RETURN
SCHOOLS TOMORROW

Houses Have Been
at Cost of

schools of St. Louis
row, calling back to
more than \$8,000
have been on vacation

schools, built in the last
of \$1,000,000, will be
capacity of Bates, Prairie
and Marion streets, the
Central and Clayton
trunks, Grand avenue
street; the Alexander
and Hamilton ave-
Samuel Cupples, Eu-
rillante avenues.

Marshall School, 4242
formerly for white pu-
and negroes this year.

GERMAN SHIPS;
ATION MAY FOLLOW

Sept. 2.—The Spanish
German steamships
ports, in accord-

the recent note to Ber-

the torpedoing of

by German subma-

ter Data announced
the Cabinet that the
ship Atas-Mondi, car-
of coal from England
been torpedoed and
submarine.

for Ultimate Dec-
ar With Germany.

Sept. 2.—The posses-
of relations be-
and Spain is seen in
the Madrid Govern-
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will be found on the
With the certain-
defeat, the few na-
and driving to re-
expected to come
A-Damascus side-
that Spain will re-
in her own trade.

Oh, Money! Money!

A Story of Sudden Wealth.

By Eleanor H. Porter,
Author of "Pollyanna."

(Continued from Saturday.)

CHAPTER XIII (Continued).

"You must be fond of—books. Mr. Hammond took him into his real estate and insurance office. He's been there ever since, plodding, plodding, plodding."

"George!" murmured Mr. Blaisdell sympathetically.

"You dad'd rather read than eat," giggled Benny; "but pa says makin' eatin'." But I'd rather have a cookie, wouldn't you, Mr. Smith?"

"You wait till you find what there is in these books, my son," smiled his father. "You'll love them as well as I do some day. And your brother?"

He paused, a soft shadow on his face. He turned to Mr. Smith. "My boy, Fred, loves books, too. He's in here—a little while ago. He was in court, of course. He said he had to go and dance with the girls—his mother expected it."

"Ho! Mother! Just as if he didn't want to go himself!" grinned Benny derisively. "You couldn't hire him to stay away—especially if Pearl Gaylord's round."

"Oh, well, he's young, and young people always dance when Pa goes," explained the father, with a smile. "It was a bit forced. 'But Pan doesn't always pipe, and he's ambitious—Fried is.' The man turned eagerly to Mr. Smith again. "He's going to be a lawyer—you see, he's got a chance now. He's fine student. He led his class in high school, and he'll make good in college. I'm sure. He can have the best there is now, too, without Pa's help."

"I hope he will. But—I wish those Gaylords had been at the bottom of the Red Sea before they ever came to Hillerton," she fumed with open vehemence as she entered her own gate.

CHAPTER XIV.

From Me to You With Love.

IT was certainly a gay one—that holiday week. Beginning with the James Blaisdells' housewarming, it was one continuous round of dances, dinners, slide rides and skating parties for Hillerton's young people, particularly for the Blaisdells, the Pennocks and the Gaylords.

Mr. Smith, at Miss Maggie's, saw the doorway. "This may be known where I'd and are looking for you to say good-night. Jim, you'll have to come! Why, what'll people say? They'll think we don't know anything—how to behave and all that. Mr. Smith, you'll excuse him, I know."

"Most certainly," declared Mr. Smith. "I must be going myself, for that matter," he finished, as he followed his hostess through the doorway.

Five minutes later he had found Miss Maggie, and was making his way to the door, was strangely silent.

"Well, that was some party," began Mr. Smith, after waiting for her to speak.

"It was, indeed," said Mr. Smith cordially, and dropped into a chair.

"Well, they've gone at last," she panted, handing her fur to Miss Maggie; "so I thought. I'd come down and talk things over. No, don't worry. Mr. Smith, she begged, as she made her way toward the door.

"I ain't come to say nothing private; besides, you're just like one of the family, anyhow. Keep right on with your work, please."

Thus entreated, Mr. Smith went back to his table, and Miss Flora seated herself more comfortably in Miss Maggie's easier chair.

"So they're all gone," said Miss Maggie cheerily.

"Yes; an' it's them they did, to a man," he said. "I'm sure Mrs. James Blaisdell and Miss Beasie were very radiant and shining."

"Oh, yes, they—shone," said Mr. Smith, biting his lip and stole another sidewise glance.

"How—did you enjoy it? Did you have a good time?"

There was a brief silence. Mr. Smith drew a long breath and began again.

"I had no idea Mr. James Blaisdell was so fond of—books. I had quite a chat with him in his den," he said.

"Did you see that Gaylord girl?" Miss Maggie was galvanized into sudden life. "He's perfectly bewitched with her. And she—that ridiculous dress—and for a young girl! Oh, I wish Hattie would let those people alone!"

"Well, he'll be off to college next week," soothed Mr. Smith.

"Yes, but whom? Her brother—and he's worse than she is, if anything. Why, he was drunk tonight, actually drunk, when he came! I don't want Fred with him. I don't want Fred with any of them."

"No, I don't like their looks myself very well, but—I fancy young Blaisdell has a pretty level head on him. His father says—"

"His father worships him," interrupted Miss Maggie. "He's a wonderful boy. But the father—into Fred's pocket his whole lost youth. You don't know. You don't understand, of course, Mr. Smith. You haven't known him all the way, as I have." Miss Maggie's voice shook with suppressed feeling. "Jim was always the dreamer. He fairly lived in his books. They were food and drink to him. He planned for college, of course. From boyhood he was going to write—great plays, great poems—great novels. He was always scribbling something. I think he even tried to sell his things, in his teens; but, of course, nothing came of that—but rejection slips."

"At 19 he entered college. He was going to work his way. Of course, we couldn't send him. But he was too frail. He couldn't stand the double task, and he broke down completely. We sent him to recuperate, and then he met Hattie Snow. Well, he was in love with her blue eyes and golden hair, and married her on the spot. Of course, there was nothing

to do then but to go to work, and Mr. Hammond took him into his real estate and insurance office. He's been there ever since, plodding, plodding, plodding."

"George!" murmured Mr. Blaisdell sympathetically.

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MONDAY,
SEPTEMBER 2, 1918.

The Home Dressmaker

By MILDRED LODEWICK.

"In-Between" Frock for Summer's End.

AS the season advances with summer clothes becoming more and more trim, the wardrobe is an in-between frock of the character I have designed here. Besides affording a pleasing costume for summer, it is serviceable for those early autumn days before the fall suit is donned.

The rich cardinal red of the vest front is exceedingly smart and attractive, being in wool velour or jersey.

While this portion of the bodice fits the figure slightly, the rest of it blouses softly all the way around, being held by a smock which passes inside, around the proper waistline. Appearing at the front it fastens in an original manner with button and eyelet.

Buttons and eyelets serve to hold the extended sections of the skirt to the red vest portion, while others fasten the cuffs. Both the side cuffs are buttoned.

The back of this frock has a wide inverted placket up the back of the blouse, which extends down the skirt, being a natural end for the side plackets, which are laid the rest of the way around the skirt.

Either silk braid to match the frock in color or a tiny red cord, may be used as a finishing for the sides of the bodice and to define the deep hem. The material of the back is dark blue wool jersey or light-weight sage the red cording would be pretty. If tan, gray or brown were chosen for the frock, the self color braid would be the better. The embroidery around the oddly shaped yoke should be in the color of the frock, with the possible addition of a few gold threads. The inconspicuous inner yoke may be of white georgette or net.

"Indeed, I think I could try the case very well," laughed the good-natured smith. "And if we were left to me, I feel sure I could find the thief who stole the bags of gold from the King."

Now, I have heard that the King himself, disguised as a poor laborer in the fields, was at that moment resting in the smith's shop. He often took this way to see what was going on in his country and what the people really thought of his rule. Being a kind man and liking adventure, these trips pleased him immensely. Today he listened with great interest to the talk between the smith and his wife.

"I will get this smith to try the case for me," the King said to himself. "I don't think he will be good enough in his judgment."

Later that night the King got back to his royal castle and an hour later he sent out servants to bring the blacksmith to him. At dawn the soldiers knocked at the smith's door.

"Open," they said, "the name of the King."

Then they, without telling what they wanted, took him away, while the wife remained behind weeping because the two soldiers who had been sent to get him had got them into trouble.

At the castle the smith was told that he must act as Judge in the case which was to be tried that day—the trial of five men who were accused of breaking into the King's treasury and stealing a bag of gold.

Mr. Smith still worked at the table in the corner of the living-room, his wife at the window.

Miss Flora was still working at the door, her back to the window.

"I HEARD your conversation with your wife yesterday," said the King with a smile. "And now as you said you could find the thief, do so. If you succeed, no longer will you be a smith, but sit as a Judge in my court."

At noon five men were standing before the smith, who was robed as a Judge in gown and wig. The smith was told that he must act as Judge in the case which was to be tried that day—the trial of five men who were accused of breaking into the King's treasury and stealing a bag of gold.

As Miss Flora entered the room she greeted Mr. Smith cordially, and dropped into a chair.

"Well, they've gone at last," she panted, handing her fur to Miss Maggie; "so I thought. I'd come down and talk things over. No, don't worry. Mr. Smith, she begged, as she made her way toward the door.

"I ain't come to say nothing private; besides, you're just like one of the family, anyhow. Keep right on with your work, please."

Thus entreated, Mr. Smith went back to his table, and Miss Flora seated herself more comfortably in Miss Maggie's easier chair.

"So they're all gone," said Miss Maggie cheerily.

"Yes; an' it's them they did, to a man," he said. "I'm sure Mrs. James Blaisdell and Miss Beasie were very radiant and shining."

"Oh, yes, they—shone," said Mr. Smith, biting his lip and stole another sidewise glance.

"How—did you enjoy it? Did you have a good time?"

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Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out.



Volunteer Vic



So Appropriate.
FIRST GIRL: Do you know, I heard that Mamie Brown's engagement ring is past.
SECOND GIRL: How perfectly lovely and appropriate! You know her fiance is a paper hanger.—Boston Transcript.

Loan Stringency.
JAGSON: Say, I'd like a drink, but I haven't the price. Can I float a loan of 15 cents?
Balloonkeeper: Not over this bar.—Boston Transcript.

The sport of fishin' claims its own around the whole aquatic zone, for it is such a pleasant fate to contemplate the jug of bait.—Baltimore Sun.

Felicia's Philosophy.

BROTHERS are queer beasts. A bathing suit which they say is Too Daring and Positively Shameless on their own Sister becomes, on some other man's Sister, a Stunning Outfit and a Hum Dinger.—Detroit News.

No Part.

Offspring: Father, what part of speech is a woman?
The Bitter Rejoinder: Woman, my boy, is not a part of speech; she is all of it.—Bur.

Natural Conclusion.

"Wait here a minute till I buy a shirt."
"Why, I thought you had one!"—Broth.



PENNY ANTE—Getting a Guy to Break a Date. By Jean Knott



Look Out!

Called Back.
ACCORDING to a celebrated astronomer, there is no danger of the new star colliding with the world for the next hundred years or so. When the collision does take place, however, it will undoubtedly have a considerable effect upon the conduct of the war.—Lady's Picture (London).

Solicitude.

WHERE are you from?" "Saskatchewan!" "That's a bad cold you got, neighbor."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

And Then He Woke Up.

"NO," she said. "I can only be a sister to you."

"Very well," said he. "I must be going. I had expected a different answer from you, but—well, good night!"

"George!" she faltered, as he started out into the night. "George!"

"What is it?" he asked, very crossly.

"Aren't you going to kiss your sister good-night?"—Stray Stories.

A Defiant Ozark Editor.

"If you don't take this paper, don't take umbrage at anything it may say.—Mammoth Spring Sun."

It's better to give than to receive.

"Yes, especially advice."

The Dog.

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Whereupon Meeting Broke Up.

"I WISH you would," inquired Meandering Mike, "work or fight?"

"Fighting 'll come easiest," replied Plodding Pete. "I always did feel like fighting every time somebody dffered me work."

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